

News

United States
Department
of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Dallas, TX 75202

Dallas/Kansas City Regional Office
Jerome Watters
Regional Economist
(214) 767-6970
<http://www.bls.gov/ro6/home.htm>

For Release:
November 7, 2002

HIGHLIGHTS OF AUSTIN-SAN MARCOS, TX NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY APRIL 2002

Workers in the Austin-San Marcos, Texas, metropolitan area averaged \$18.11 per hour during April 2002, according to a new survey released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Regional Commissioner Bob Gaddie reported that white-collar workers averaged \$21.21 per hour and accounted for 67 percent of the workers in the area. Blue-collar employees averaged \$12.42 per hour and represented 20 percent of the workforce, while the remainder worked in service occupations and earned \$10.81 per hour. (See table 1.)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) presents straight-time earnings for all occupations in establishments with 50 or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. The survey excludes agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal government. This NCS covered 200 firms representing 263,800 workers in the Austin-San Marcos metropolitan area, which includes Bastrop, Caldwell, Hays, Travis, and Williamson Counties in Texas. Sixty-nine percent of those represented worked in private industry.

In the Austin-San Marcos metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for 34 detailed occupations. (See table 1.) Among white-collar workers, registered nurses averaged \$23.72 per hour; electrical and electronic technicians, \$20.23; and secretaries, \$14.65. Blue-collar occupations included bus drivers at \$12.16 per hour and electrical and electronic equipment assemblers at \$10.15. In the service occupations, public service police and detectives averaged \$25.14 per hour; nursing aides, orderlies and attendants, \$11.33; and janitors and cleaners, \$8.39.

National Compensation Survey, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 2002 (continued)

The NCS also provides broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics. (See tables 2 and 3.) For example, full-time employees in the Austin-San Marcos area averaged \$19.01 per hour and part-timers earned \$10.50. Union workers in blue-collar jobs averaged \$16.17 per hour, while their nonunion counterparts made \$12.26. Private industry workers at establishments employing 50-99 workers averaged \$15.12 per hour and those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$25.01.

The NCS is part of a statistical program that will eventually integrate three separate surveys of wages and benefits into one comprehensive compensation program increasing the amount of data available. Data provided by the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers. Average rates of pay are also available for levels of work within an occupation based on knowledge, skill, independent judgment, supervision received and other factors required on the job.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the Austin-San Marcos, TX National Compensation Survey April 2002 (Bulletin 3115-09). While supplies last, single copies of the bulletin are available from the Dallas Information Office by calling 214-767-6970. In addition, data contained in the bulletin are available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm>. This release may also be obtained from the Bureau's fax-on-demand service in Dallas by dialing 214-767-9613 and requesting document 9506.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Dallas Information Office at 214-767-6970 from 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. CT.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings(1), all workers(2): Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 2002

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$18.11	3.2	\$17.78	4.3	\$18.87	3.8
All excluding sales	18.16	3.3	17.77	4.6	18.93	3.8
White collar	21.21	3.5	22.10	4.8	19.64	4.5
White collar excluding sales	21.88	3.4	23.48	4.7	19.72	4.5
Professional specialty and technical	26.49	4.3	28.09	5.2	23.64	5.7
Professional specialty	28.26	4.8	31.46	5.6	24.01	6.0
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	37.97	7.3	38.15	7.3	—	—
Electrical and electronic engineers	39.38	10.1	39.69	10.1	—	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	41.09	7.9	41.09	7.9	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	30.39	12.7	34.89	7.3	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	31.30	13.6	36.82	6.9	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	25.08	3.3	25.34	3.2	—	—
Registered nurses	23.72	2.1	23.85	2.0	—	—
Teachers, college and university	29.59	7.9	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	24.29	4.6	—	—	25.72	1.2
Elementary school teachers	25.43	.8	—	—	25.45	.8
Secondary school teachers	26.58	1.9	—	—	26.58	1.9
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	13.63	13.2	—	—	13.73	14.8
Social workers	13.63	13.2	—	—	13.73	14.8
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	27.27	15.7	27.28	16.2	—	—
Technical	19.28	4.5	19.61	4.6	15.28	4.6
Electrical and electronic technicians	20.23	7.0	20.49	7.1	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	24.88	6.6	27.38	8.4	22.85	9.5
Executives, administrators, and managers	28.99	9.6	29.51	11.0	28.35	16.7
Financial managers	29.76	14.8	—	—	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	36.97	21.6	—	—	45.46	15.9
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	27.19	13.3	27.19	13.3	—	—
Management related	20.57	3.6	23.68	6.1	18.99	3.1
Accountants and auditors	20.65	6.2	—	—	—	—
Sales	17.71	11.5	17.85	11.7	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	28.95	18.9	28.95	18.9	—	—
Cashiers	9.71	5.5	9.48	6.0	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	13.25	3.1	13.73	3.6	12.65	5.3
Secretaries	14.65	5.2	14.84	6.9	14.24	6.4
Receptionists	12.07	5.0	12.20	5.2	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	13.30	8.5	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	12.19	4.8	12.22	5.0	—	—
Dispatchers	13.45	4.9	—	—	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	14.80	21.8	14.80	21.8	—	—
General office clerks	10.69	5.5	11.99	9.1	10.40	6.4
Teachers' aides	11.25	1.9	—	—	11.25	1.9
Administrative support, n.e.c.	10.73	7.4	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	12.42	3.6	12.12	3.9	14.62	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.22	4.3	13.79	5.2	15.92	3.5
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	17.82	8.4	—	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	10.15	5.4	10.15	5.4	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.59	4.7	11.56	4.8	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	13.58	5.0	13.58	5.0	—	—
Transportation and material moving	10.84	13.4	10.66	15.7	11.94	3.4
Truck drivers	10.83	22.1	10.83	22.1	—	—
Bus drivers	12.16	2.8	—	—	12.16	2.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings(1), all workers(2): Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 2002 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	\$10.60	10.0	\$10.68	10.4	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	8.31	6.6	8.31	6.6	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	10.40	4.4	10.40	4.4	—	—
Service	10.81	7.0	8.42	4.7	\$16.62	9.0
Protective service	18.34	12.1	—	—	21.32	8.4
Police and detectives, public service	25.14	6.0	—	—	25.14	6.0
Food service	7.68	9.0	7.18	9.1	10.39	8.5
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	5.49	13.2	5.49	13.2	—	—
Other food service	8.66	8.5	8.16	9.6	10.39	8.5
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.45	8.9	—	—	—	—
Health service	11.68	5.4	10.37	4.8	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	11.33	5.2	10.42	4.8	—	—
Cleaning and building service	8.44	4.8	8.24	5.9	9.33	4.6
Janitors and cleaners	8.39	5.2	8.16	6.4	9.33	4.6
Personal service	7.75	10.7	—	—	—	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 2. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings(1) by occupational group(2), National Compensation Survey, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 2002

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$19.01	\$10.50	\$16.17	\$18.13	\$17.74	\$25.64
All excluding sales	18.91	10.88	16.17	18.18	18.15	18.95
White collar	21.78	13.86	—	21.21	20.83	28.71
White-collar excluding sales	22.07	18.05	—	21.88	21.89	—
Professional specialty and technical	26.79	22.00	—	26.49	26.55	—
Professional specialty	28.53	23.43	—	28.26	28.35	—
Technical	19.30	—	—	19.28	19.28	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	24.88	—	—	24.88	24.88	—
Sales	20.01	9.10	—	17.71	13.27	29.67
Administrative support, including clerical	13.38	10.71	—	13.25	13.16	—
Blue collar	12.95	7.84	16.17	12.26	11.96	18.69
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.65	—	—	14.08	13.74	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.59	—	—	11.78	11.59	—
Transportation and material moving	12.00	—	—	9.58	10.65	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.29	8.08	—	10.60	9.54	—
Service	12.15	7.48	—	10.81	10.81	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	3.2	9.9	18.3	3.2	3.2	10.1
All excluding sales	3.3	11.8	18.3	3.3	3.3	8.8
White collar	3.5	11.2	—	3.5	3.6	11.5
White-collar excluding sales	3.5	11.9	—	3.4	3.4	—
Professional specialty and technical	4.4	10.7	—	4.3	4.3	—
Professional specialty	4.9	14.7	—	4.8	4.8	—
Technical	4.9	—	—	4.5	4.5	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	6.6	—	—	6.7	6.7	—
Sales	12.3	6.2	—	11.5	8.4	11.6
Administrative support, including clerical	3.3	5.2	—	3.1	3.1	—
Blue collar	3.3	8.0	18.3	3.5	3.7	11.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	3.9	—	—	4.2	4.6	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.7	—	—	4.6	4.7	—
Transportation and material moving	12.8	—	—	10.3	14.0	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.7	5.2	—	10.2	4.8	—
Service	8.0	8.0	—	7.0	7.0	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

⁵ Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

⁶ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria.

Table 3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings(1) by occupational group(2), private industry, National Compensation Survey, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 2002

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
	Mean				
All occupations	\$17.78	\$15.12	\$18.47	\$14.37	\$25.01
All excluding sales	17.77	15.39	18.41	14.21	24.23
White collar	22.10	20.92	22.30	17.27	28.22
White-collar excluding sales	23.48	24.08	23.39	18.49	27.59
Professional specialty and technical	28.09	27.58	28.16	22.07	30.72
Professional specialty	31.46	29.58	31.73	23.31	35.30
Technical	19.61	—	19.53	19.04	19.74
Executive, administrative, and managerial	27.38	31.70	26.50	24.82	28.86
Sales	17.85	13.27	18.81	15.00	33.60
Administrative support, including clerical	13.73	15.30	13.45	13.12	14.18
Blue collar	12.12	12.20	12.09	11.16	14.37
Precision production, craft, and repair	13.79	15.85	13.13	12.58	14.19
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.56	10.51	11.79	10.82	13.64
Transportation and material moving	10.66	—	12.49	10.57	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.68	11.98	9.12	8.96	—
Service	8.42	7.54	8.79	8.94	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)				
All occupations	4.3	10.8	4.8	5.9	6.0
All excluding sales	4.6	11.3	5.1	6.6	6.6
White collar	4.8	10.9	5.4	6.7	5.9
White-collar excluding sales	4.7	10.5	5.1	6.4	6.3
Professional specialty and technical	5.2	14.4	5.6	7.6	6.0
Professional specialty	5.6	14.0	6.0	10.7	5.6
Technical	4.6	—	5.0	12.1	5.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.4	24.9	8.2	11.8	9.7
Sales	11.7	14.2	13.9	14.4	14.7
Administrative support, including clerical	3.6	13.4	3.4	3.9	6.4
Blue collar	3.9	8.8	4.1	4.5	6.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	5.2	7.6	6.2	7.6	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.8	6.6	5.7	5.1	5.2
Transportation and material moving	15.7	—	18.4	12.7	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.4	13.3	6.4	7.3	—
Service	4.7	10.4	4.7	4.7	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria.